

THE TRANSCRIPT.

ST. ALBANS.

Friday, July 15, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

Presidential Election, November 8th, 1864.

UNION STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
JOHN GREGORY SMITH,
OF ST. ALBANS.

For Lieut. Governor,
PAUL DILLINGHAM,
OF WATERBURY.

For Treasurer,
JOHN B. PAGE,
OF RUTLAND.

FOR CONGRESS.

First District—FREDERICK E. WOOD-
BRIDGE, of Vergennes.

Second District—JUSTIN S. MORRILL, of
Stratford.

Third District—PORTUS BAXTER of Dor-
by Line.
State Election, September 6th, 1864.

We have taken pains to prepare a full and reliable account of the proceedings of the last Franklin County Convention which was held at Sheldon Creek, on Friday, July 8th, 1864. It will be found more complete and correct than the official report.

The day, on which the Convention was held, was remarkably pleasant and the attendance from all parts of the County was unusually large.

The debates which characterized the Convention were more personal and spicy than common and ought to have been heard to be properly appreciated. We are unable to give a report of them in detail.

The Convention must have numbered in all, at least, three hundred persons from towns besides Sheldon. The ticket put in nomination will, we doubt not, be successful at the coming September election.

One feature in connection with the last County Union Convention seems justly to challenge remark. While the large number in attendance were waiting their turn for dinner much time was lost which seemed to hang heavily. As there is but one hotel on the west side of the Creek, this loss of time and long delay was unavoidable, and yet this tedious might in a great degree have been relieved if the County Committee had invited some one or more to deliver speeches to those in waiting. As it was, there was no address in regard to the present condition of the country—no stirring appeal to the freemen of the county to be prepared for a call for more men, or for any emergency. The time occupied in debate was spent more in personal matters than, perhaps, was edifying or profitable, and far too little attention was paid to a discussion of the rise and progress of the mighty struggle which occupies the attention of the country and the civilized world. It is possible that these matters may be remedied in future by the County Committee having them in charge.

We regret to learn, through Dr. L. L. Cushman of East Highgate, of the death of John Adams, Esq., formerly of Franklin and merchant and town clerk in that town from 1845 to 1851, and more recently a merchant in Swanton Falls under the firm of Adams and Cushman. Mr. Adams about the 15th of May, while on a peaceful mission in Wayne County, Western Virginia, was waylaid by a party of rebel guerrillas, and after being murdered was robbed of such property as he had with him. Mr. Adams was a prominent citizen of Ceredo, Wayne County, Virginia where his family now reside. This violent death will bring grief to many friends and acquaintances of Mr. Adams and family who live in this county and across the Province line.

We have received from the Hon. Justin S. Morrill, M. C., a volume containing the Reports of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, relating to the Fort Pillow Massacre and the Condition of Returned Union Prisoners. Both of these Reports are important, as furnishing positive evidence of the malignity and barbarity of the enemy. In the case of the capture of Fort Pillow, the evidence sustains the charge of murder, as in that on returned prisoners it sustains the charge of cruel treatment, extending to the verge of starvation. The photographic pictures at the end, of the condition of some of the exchanged prisoners, are palpable proofs of rebel brutality. The general circulation of the volume would tend to awaken a little of that righteous wrath against the inhuman and infamous cruelties of the enemy, which has strangely slept in the minds of the great majority of the Northern people.

FRANKLIN COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.

Agreeably to the published call, "the freemen of Franklin county without distinction of party who were in favor of sustaining the government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion and to maintain the Union in its integrity" was held at Sheldon on the west side of the Creek, July 8th, 1864, at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

The Convention was called to order by the Hon. Silas P. Carpenter, Chairman of the County Committee, upon whose motion the Hon. William H. Blake, of Swanton, was elected President pro tempore. Messrs. Ira H. Hapgood, of Sheldon, and Levi H. Hapgood, of Sheldon, were appointed Secretaries pro tempore. The following gentlemen were then elected Vice Presidents of the Convention: Hon. William L. Sowles, Swanton, Hon. Albert G. Soule, Fairfield, and Hon. Rufus Hamilton, Montgomery and Hon. Samuel H. Stevens, of Enosburgh. On motion, the temporary organization was made the permanent organization of the Convention.

The school-house in which the Convention met being found too small for the accommodation of those in attendance, on motion of the Hon. William C. Wilson, of Bakersfield, an adjournment was ordered to the Congregational Meeting House in the vicinity.

Hon. James M. Hotchkiss, of Fairfax, then submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, "that a Committee of one for each town represented, one for every fifty votes cast for the Union candidate for State Governor in 1863, and one for each fraction over twenty-five votes so cast, be appointed by each town, whose duty shall be to nominate candidates for County officers, and present the same for the consideration of the Convention."

The introduction of this resolution was followed by a discussion of interest in which Messrs. Romeo H. Hoyt, Myron Buck, James Saxe and Bradley Barlow of St. Albans, Hon. James M. Hotchkiss, of Fairfax, Major Lawrence D. Clark, of Highgate Springs, Mr. Joseph Northrop, of Fairfield, Henry A. Burt, Esq., of Swanton, and Hon. Rufus Hamilton, of Montgomery, participated.

On the part of Judge Hoyt and others it was claimed that as the call was not for a delegate Convention, the Convention could make its own nominations without the intervention of any Committee. It was claimed that this course would be more likely to represent the wishes of the people of the county and not the wish of office seekers and office holders, and that the adroit management of politicians was becoming intolerable all over the country and was more or less the cause of our present national difficulties.

On the part of Messrs. Burt, Northrop and others who spoke in favor of Mr. Hotchkiss' resolution, it was claimed that the proposed course was according to precedent and the usages of County Conventions and was as free from objection and more convenient in practice than the choice of candidates by the Convention in Committee of the Whole. The discussion was spirited and interesting, and upon its termination, Mr. Hotchkiss' resolution was adopted.

On motion, the following persons were designated as the Committee on Resolutions: Messrs. George F. Hough, St. Albans, Alvin H. Baker, Enosburgh, James M. Hotchkiss, Fairfax, William C. Wilson, Bakersfield, and Charles Felton, Franklin.

On motion it was resolved, that the Nominating Committee present the names of suitable persons for County Committee and Town Committees for the year ensuing.

The following gentlemen were reported to the Convention as constituting the Nominating Committee:

Bakersfield—Seth Oaks, Charles F. Oviatt and J. Leander Shattuck.

Berkshire—Homer E. Royce, Hiram Darling and Paschal P. Leavens.

Enosburgh—Charles B. Maynard, Hazen B. Ladd, A. W. Woodworth and George S. Fassett.

Fairfax—James Bellows, Abijah Buck, Rollin Wheeler, George Buck and Charles Soule.

Fairfield—Rensselaer S. Read, Hiram Barlow, Daniel Leach, and Harmon A. Fox.

Fletcher—Zerah W. Strait, Loren C. Lee, and R. W. Bailey.

Franklin—Edwin R. Bell, William C. Robie, and John Colcord.

Georgia—Allen H. Martin, George A. Ballard, and Heman O. Bartlett.

Highgate—Samuel W. Jenison, Oscar S. Rixford, Elliot Frink and Lorenzo Pomeroy.

Montgomery—Rufus Hamilton and George C. C. Gates.

Richford—Arwin A. Brown, Lorenzo D. Corliss and L. S. Carpenter.

Sheldon—Robert J. Saxe, F. M. Marsh and Delazon D. Weed.

St. Albans—Bradley Barlow, Thomas Fay, Sylvester C. Noble, Horace H. Farnsworth, Marcus W. Beardsley, Edward A. Smith, Daniel R. Potter, and James Saxe.

Swanton—Denison Dorman, Asahel A. Brooks, Henry L. Brainerd, and Henry A. Burt.

The Convention then took a recess until 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met agreeably to adjournment when Mr. Alvin H. Baker, on behalf of the Committee of Resolutions, submitted the following:

Resolved—That as the only way in which peace can be restored to our distracted country, is by effectually putting down the rebellion, it is the duty of the Government to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, until the whole country shall be restored to its allegiance; that it is also the duty of every citizen to support the Government, and give his utmost aid in carrying on the war, and those who refuse to do this, must be regarded as enemies to the best interests of the country.

Resolved—That in view of the sterling integrity, firmness, and ability manifested by Abraham Lincoln, in his administration of the Government, and through all the immense difficulties and responsibilities which the war has thrown upon him, and especially in view of the fact that his defeat in the coming election is most ardently desired by every enemy of the Government, and by every friend of the rebels at home and abroad, and that such defeat would be hailed by them with the utmost exultation and joy, and be regarded by them as a harbinger of final success, we welcome the renomination of Abraham Lincoln; we believe that his re-election is necessary for the maintenance of the Government, and the future prosperity of our country, and that every citizen ought to give him his cordial support.

Resolved—That we cordially welcome the nomination of Andrew Johnson to the Vice Presidency, and admire the firm and noble stand he has taken, from first to last, in opposition to secession and rebellion.

Resolved—That we approve and endorse the resolutions adopted by the National Convention at Baltimore, and also endorse the action of the last State Convention at Burlington and last District Convention at Hydepark.

After the reading of these resolutions, Myron Buck, Esq., of St. Albans, submitted an amendment that the word "District" be stricken out from the last resolution reported by the Committee.

Mr. Buck and Major Lawrence D. Clark spoke in favor of striking out the word "district" from the resolution, and Messrs. James M. Hotchkiss, of Fairfax, Bradley Barlow and George Gove Hunt, of St. Albans, and William C. Wilson and Norman F. Wood, of Bakersfield, opposed Mr. Buck's proposed amendment. The discussion is reported as having been somewhat spicy, personal and interesting. The amendment, however, was laid upon the table and the resolutions, as reported by the Committee, were then adopted.

Hon. Homer E. Royce, on behalf of the Committee on Nominations, then submitted the following report:

For Senators—Worthington C. Smith, St. Albans, Norman F. Wood, Bakersfield, and William S. Rublee, Berkshire.

For Associate Judges—Romeo H. Hoyt, St. Albans, Royal T. Bingham, Fletcher.

For Judge of Probate—Amos J. Samson, St. Albans.

For Sheriff—Rensselaer S. Sherman, St. Albans.

For State's Attorney—Julian H. Dewey, St. Albans.

For High Bailiff—Ephraim Corliss, Richford.

FOR COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Silas P. Carpenter, Richford, Amasa M. Brown, Sheldon, Heman Hunt, Fairfax.

FOR TOWN COMMITTEES.

Bakersfield—William C. Wilson, Nathaniel Willett, and Ira Powers.

Berkshire—Merrill J. Hill, D. W. Hurlbut, and Harvey Clark.

Enosburgh—A. W. Woodworth, W. H. McAllister, and George S. Fassett.

Fairfax—James Bellows, Rollin Wheeler, and James M. Hotchkiss.

Fairfield—Hiram Barlow, Daniel Leach, and Harmon A. Fox.

Fletcher—Z. W. Strait, Loren C. Lee, and R. W. Bailey.

Franklin—Edwin R. Bell, William C. Robie, and John Colcord.

Georgia—A. H. Martin, Addison E. Colton, and Douglas K. Holmes.

Highgate—Edwin C. Thompson, Alden P. Albee, and Dana R. Bailey.

Montgomery—Joshua Clapp, Luther Warner Martin, and Nelson W. Clapp.

Richford—John A. Rounds, Alfred G. Smith, Oscar F. Royce.

Sheldon—Delazon D. Weed, Levi H. Hapgood, and I. T. Draper.

St. Albans—B. Barlow, Thomas Failey, and Daniel R. Potter.

Swanton—Denison Dorman, Asahel A. Brooks, and Henry A. Burt.

After the foregoing report was accepted and adopted, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved—That we recommend the ticket this day put in nomination for County officers.

The Convention then, on motion, adjourned.

In February 1861 there was held at Washington a "Peace Congress," so called. Hon. Lucius E. Chittenden, formerly of Burlington, Vt., and well known in Franklin and Chittenden Counties, is compiling its history. It will contain the proceedings and speeches of the various members, and will prove a great aid in understanding the motive which led to the present rebellion. We have no doubt the book will be worthy of a wide sale and will be eagerly sought for in all parts of the country.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Vermont Democratic State Convention was held at Montpelier, July 12th, 1864, and was attended by about three hundred delegates. John Cain, Esq., of the Rutland Courier, presided, and Waldo Brigham, Esq., of Hydepark, was one of the Secretaries. A Vice President from each county was appointed, and among the number was Dr. Harding of South Hero, John J. Deavitt, Esq., of St. Albans, Lucius H. Noyes, Esq., of Hydepark, Lyman Burgess, Esq., of Milton, William Deavitt of Moretown, and R. G. Hopkinson of Derby.

The Convention was addressed by Hon. Timothy P. Redfield, of Montpelier, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, N. Y., Hon. Benjamin H. Smailey, of Swanton, and others.

Committee on resolutions consisting of Messrs. Hiram B. Smith, of Milton, Saul Bishop, of Richmond, Hiram Atkins, of Montpelier, and two others, was appointed.

The following State ticket was put in nomination:

For Governor—Timothy P. Redfield, Montpelier.

For Lieut. Governor—Charles N. Davenport, Wilmington.

For Treasurer—R. McK. Ormsby, Bradford.

The following gentlemen were appointed Presidential electors at large: John J. Deavitt, St. Albans, Ephraim Chamberlain, St. Johnsbury.

The opinion of the Judges of the supreme court in regard to the constitutionality of the "act providing for soldiers voting" from the pen of Chief Justice Poland, dated April 1, 1864, has recently been published, we understand, by Whiting & Davis, of St. Albans, in pamphlet form. It is substantially as follows:

That so far as the act empowers persons while out of the State to vote for State officers, it is plainly contrary to the language and intent of the Constitution of the State; that the time and place where qualified persons of any State are to give their votes for members of Congress and Electors of Presidents, falls entirely under the acts passed by Congress—the Constitution of the State being silent on the subject; and that Congress has left all that to the discretion of the State Legislatures, and that it was, therefore, entirely within the power of the Legislature of this State, to authorize the soldiers of this State, who are to be considered as residents of the State, only temporarily absent, to vote in the manner provided in the act for Members of Congress and Presidential Electors.

The Governor has issued his proclamation accordingly, which bears date May 10th, 1864.

The death of the Hon. Josiah Quincy of Cambridge, Mass., at the advanced age of ninety-two years and six months, is announced. Mr. Quincy was born in Boston, on the 4th day of February, 1772, nearly four years and a half before the Declaration of independence. He was graduated at Harvard, and studied law under Judge William Tabor. In 1799 he was a candidate for Congress, but he was defeated. In 1805 he was elected, and was re-elected three times, serving until 1813.

He was distinguished for his readiness in debate, quickness of wit and keenness of satire. He was, in 1821, elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1822 served as Speaker of the House. In the same year he resigned, to take the office of Judge of the Municipal Court of Boston, and while holding that position, first laid down the law that the publication of the truth, with a good intention and for a justifiable end, was not libellous. In 1823 he left the bench, and was elected Mayor of Boston, being the second incumbent of that office. In 1829 he was chosen President of Harvard University, and held the post until August, 1845, when he resigned, followed by the regrets of all connected with the college. From that time he lived a strictly private life until 1856, when he took a prominent part in the effort to elect Cal. Fremont to the Presidency. As a lawyer, an orator, a judge and a writer, he was justly distinguished. He succeeded in everything he undertook, and died respected and honored by all.

There was about 120 accounted for, leaving over 30 who inevitably went down with her when she sunk. The officers of the Alabama say that they numbered about 150 all told, but they give no account of those who joined her after she arrived here at Cherbourg. The number of these will never be known, but several of the most experienced gunners of the English naval reserve went on board the night before the action on purpose to point the guns. They were old, practiced seamen, who had seen service in the English navy, and were supposed to be able to sink the Kearsarge or disable her guns in half an hour. Semmes promised them that before noon they should be on board of us.

During the action we fired 173 shots. The Alabama certainly fired many more. At the first of the action she fired two shots to our one. But such rapidity of firing was only accomplished at the expense of accuracy. Our shots were fired with astonishing precision, and wrought fearful havoc on the enemy. We were struck 14 times in our hull, and an equal number of times in our rigging.

Two shots struck our chain armor abreast of our boiler, but did not enter the ship. Another 100 pound rifled shell struck under the stern, and glancing down lodged in the rudder post, where it still remains too firmly embedded to be removed. Fortunately the shell did not explode. Had it done so it would have carried away our rudder and rendered our ship nearly unmanageable. Although it was at the latter part of the action that we received that shell, still, had it exploded, the fate of the Kearsarge might have been similar to that of the Alabama.

Another shell struck our smoke-pipe about 11 feet above the deck, and exploded, tearing a hole three feet in diameter, and covering me and my men

A South Jersey editor says: The best cure for dyspepsia is to collect the bills for a newspaper. If that don't give you an appetite you might as well give your stomach for old tripe and have done with it.

THE KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA COMBAT.

Special Correspondence of the Traveller.
ON BOARD THE KEARSARGE,
Cherbourg, June 24th.

The Alabama came down upon us at full speed until within a distance of about three quarters of a mile, when she opened her guns upon us. We did not reply for several minutes, but ranged up nearer, and then opened our starboard battery, fighting six guns, leaving only one 32-pounder idle. The Alabama fought seven guns, working them with the greatest rapidity, sending shot and shell in a constant stream over our heads. Both vessels used their starboard batteries, the ships being maneuvered in a circle about each other at a distance of from five hundred to one thousand yards. Witnesses on shore say that we made seven complete circles during the action, which lasted a little over one hour.

Our shot, particularly the 11-inch shells, made fearful havoc among the enemy. The first one killed three men and wounded nearly the whole gun's crew where it exploded. Finally we placed a shot in the rudder part of the Alabama, disabling to some extent her steering apparatus. Almost at the same time another of our shots entered her coal bunker, abreast of her engine, forcing her bunker inboard, and showering her machinery with coal, which prevented her from making progress for a short time, when she set her sails to the breeze and tried to run in toward the French shore.

We were on the watch, and by a rapid movement headed her off, and got into fighting position on her port or weak side—a very successful, decisive maneuver. On that side she had but one gun, and we gave our broadside into her with the greatest precision, doing fearful damage to her hull. We shot away her flag, but in a few minutes it was run up again at her mainmast. A short time longer we kept up our cannonade, when she hauled down her flag and we ceased firing.

In a few minutes she gave us, very unexpectedly, a couple of shots more, and again we opened our batteries upon her. This, however, continued but a short time, for she soon showed a white flag in token of surrender, and sent a boat on board of us to ask assistance in saving the wounded, as she was in a sinking condition. We immediately launched two boats (the other two having been riddled by shot) and sent for the wounded; but before the boat got alongside, the once formidable Alabama settled by the stern, thrust her bow far out of the water, and then disappeared beneath the waves, carrying down no one will ever know how many of the poor victims.

Previously to this, after the firing had ceased and it was evident that the Alabama was sinking, an English steam-yacht, which had been observing the fight at a distance, came up alongside of us, and asked permission to assist in picking up the wounded. Of course it was granted, as an act of humanity; but by so doing we were robbed of half the fruits of our hard-earned contest—for the yacht moved up ahead of us, lowered her boat, picked up Semmes and several of his officers and crew, and stood away with all haste for the English coast. Then we saw through the haze that Semmes had no doubt planned beforehand for his escape in case of defeat; but we could not follow and leave the poor unfortunates still in the water, so we remained by them until all were picked up. Thereafter we steamed into this port, and came to anchor.

We picked up in our boats 65 of her crew and freemen, and five officers living and one dead. Of the men 15 were seriously wounded, two dying on board of us. We had only three men severely wounded. As soon as we came into Cherbourg the wounded men were all sent to the hospital as our accommodations on board were not so convenient for their proper treatment. We paroled all the other prisoners except the officers, for we were unable to keep so many on board, or send them to the States.

There was about 120 accounted for, leaving over 30 who inevitably went down with her when she sunk. The officers of the Alabama say that they numbered about 150 all told, but they give no account of those who joined her after she arrived here at Cherbourg. The number of these will never be known, but several of the most experienced gunners of the English naval reserve went on board the night before the action on purpose to point the guns. They were old, practiced seamen, who had seen service in the English navy, and were supposed to be able to sink the Kearsarge or disable her guns in half an hour. Semmes promised them that before noon they should be on board of us.

During the action we fired 173 shots. The Alabama certainly fired many more. At the first of the action she fired two shots to our one. But such rapidity of firing was only accomplished at the expense of accuracy. Our shots were fired with astonishing precision, and wrought fearful havoc on the enemy. We were struck 14 times in our hull, and an equal number of times in our rigging.

Two shots struck our chain armor abreast of our boiler, but did not enter the ship. Another 100 pound rifled shell struck under the stern, and glancing down lodged in the rudder post, where it still remains too firmly embedded to be removed. Fortunately the shell did not explode. Had it done so it would have carried away our rudder and rendered our ship nearly unmanageable. Although it was at the latter part of the action that we received that shell, still, had it exploded, the fate of the Kearsarge might have been similar to that of the Alabama.

Another shell struck our smoke-pipe about 11 feet above the deck, and exploded, tearing a hole three feet in diameter, and covering me and my men

with a shower of fragments of iron, but none of us were much injured. The Kearsarge was not in the least degree endangered by the missiles she received. We are in as good order as ever; ready and for another term of service on the high seas. Our object in going into Cherbourg was to land the wounded, and we have remained here to patch up our smoke-stack.

Our commander, Capt. Winslow, after the action was over, and during the afternoon, had all hands mustered on the quarter-deck, and there was offered solemn prayer and thanksgiving to God, who had given us so signal a victory.

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THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ALABAMA.

CAPT. WINSLOW'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

UNITED STATES STEAMER KEARSARGE,
June 19, 1864—P. M.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform the Department that the day subsequent to the arrival of the Kearsarge off this port, on the 14th inst., I received a note from Capt. Semmes, begging that the Kearsarge would not depart as he intended to fight her, and would not delay her but a day or two. According to this notice the Alabama left the port of Cherbourg this morning at about 9.30 o'clock. At about 10.20 a. m., we discovered her steering towards us. Fearing the question of jurisdiction might arise, we steamed to sea until a distance of six or seven miles was obtained from the Cherbourg Breakwater, when we rounded to and commenced steering for the Alabama. As we approached her within about 1200 yards she opened fire, we receiving two or three broadsides before a shot was returned. The action continued, the respective steamers making a circle round and round at a distance of about 900 yards from each other. At the expiration of an hour the Alabama struck, going down in about 20 minutes afterwards, and carrying many persons with her.

It affords me great gratification to announce to the Department that every officer and man did their duty, exhibiting a degree of coolness and fortitude which gave promise at the outset of certain victory.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

HOS. GIBBS WELLES, Sec'y Navy.

SECOND DISPATCH.

U. S. STEAMER KEARSARGE,
Cherbourg, France, June 20.

Sir:—I enclose herewith the Surgeon's report of the casualties on board this vessel in the late action with the Alabama. Although we received some twenty-five or thirty shots—twelve or thirteen taking effect in the hull—by the mercy of God we have been spared the loss of any of our lives, whereas, in the case of the Alabama, the carnage, I learn, was dreadful.

The ships were about equal in match, the tonnage being the same—the Alabama carrying a 100-pound rifle, with one heavy 68-pounder, and six broadside 32-pounders; the Kearsarge carrying four broadside 32-pounders, two 11 inch, and one 28-pound rifle—one gun less than the Alabama.

The only shot which I fear will give us any trouble is a 100-pound rifle-ball, which entered our sternpost, and remains at present unexploded.

It would seem almost invincible to particularize the conduct of any one man or officer, when all had done their duty with a fortitude and coolness which cannot be too highly praised, but I feel it due to my executive officer, Lieut. Commander Thornton, who superintended the working of the battery, to particularly mention him for an example of coolness and encouragement to the men while fighting, which contributed much toward the success of the action.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

HOS. GIBBS WELLES, Sec'y Navy.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

Surgeon Browne reports: John W. Dempsey, quarter-gunner, has had an arm amputated, owing to a fracture, and William Gwin and James McBeth, ordinary seamen, severely wounded.

THE YACHT DEERHOUND.

The following letter appears in the London Daily News:

To the Editor of the Daily News:—

Sir:—I desire to bring to the notice of the Yacht Clubs of England the conduct of the Commander of the Deerhound, which followed the engagement of the Alabama and Kearsarge. After the Alabama had struck and her condition was unknown, her boats were observed to be lowering, one of which pulled directly to the Kearsarge, with an officer and several wounded men. The officer stated that the ship had surrendered some time before the Kearsarge slackened firing, and the remaining parts of the flag had been hauled down, and at last a white flag might be sent to rescue life, as the Alabama was fast sinking.

Immediately the two boats remaining undischarged were called away, and the emergency was so great that the officer in command of the Alabama's boat was permitted to shove off to assist in this humane duty. It was now ascertained that the Alabama was settling fast, and the Commander of the Deerhound immediately hailed the Deerhound to windward, and stated her condition, requesting he would run down and assist to pick up the men. The Alabama went down in two minutes afterwards.

The Deerhound lowered her boats, and was active in picking up the struggling crew, and it was soon that the officer who had come on board the Kearsarge at first to surrender had gone with others to the Deerhound and had shoved off the boat, leaving a large number of the Alabama's wounded and men struggling in the water. Shortly afterwards the Deerhound was seen moving off, and I reported it to Captain Winslow. The answer I received from him was, it was impossible, the

yacht was simply coming round; no commander could be guilty of such dastardly conduct, when he had been requested and permitted in the name of humanity to save the lives of prisoners, to run off with them. But it is true, and Captain Winslow had to regret that he had not opened his guns on the Deerhound.